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The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1859. NUMBER 300.

Corporation Notices.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the city of Chicago, to assess the damages and benefits to the owners of property, and to the city, by reason of the opening of Dearborn street, from the south line of North Division street, to the north line of Lake street, in said city, have completed the assessment roll, and filed the same in the Recorder's Office of said city, which said roll contains the assessment of said damages, upon the real estate taken for the purposes of said street, and of the amount of benefits assessed upon the property, so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the damages assessed, respectively, will be collected, as provided by law. Said roll will be open for inspection in the Recorder's Office of said city, for the space of ten days from the 20th day of June, 1859, and a meeting of said Board will be held at the office of said Recorder, on the 30th day of June, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making and hearing objections to said assessment.
Dated, Chicago, June 16th, 1859.
O. M. BRAT,
Surp. Special Assessments and Compensation.
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Dated, Chicago, June 16th, 1859.
O. M. BRAT,
A. BRADLEY,
CHAS. RICHEY, Com'rs.
SIDEWALK NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed on the west side of Dearborn place, from Division street to the south line of Lot 3, in Block 2, in Dearborn Addition to Chicago, said Sidewalk to be of 3 inch pine plank, laid on bearings of four inches square, and 3 feet apart between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to Sidewalks, on or before the 4th day of July, 1859, it will be done by the Street Commissioner, and the cost thereof assessed on the property benefited.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.
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H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Office of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.—Chicago, June 11th, 1859.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until July 1st, 1859, for the delivery on the line of this Company, in Chicago, or at any of the stations on the line of the Company, between the 1st day of August and the 1st day of October of the months of July, August and September next, of 2,000 cords of sawed or split hickory wood.
They are to be of good quality of white or burr oak, eight feet in length, six inches in thickness, and between two opposite parallel faces, to average a clear inches in thickness. Each load is to contain not less than inches in width. One tie in five shall be a joint tie, and not less than inches in width.
All the delivered shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the Superintendent of the Company.
Terms, Cash on delivery.
The Company must be free for any number more than one than the price per tie, and, if for less than the number of delivery; and must be accompanied with satisfactory guarantee that it will be faithfully filled the contract awarded.
The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals at its discretion. E. B. TALCOTT,
Superintendent.
CITY OF CHICAGO.—City Collector's Office—May 27, 1859.
Notice is hereby given that the following Warrant is in my hands for collection:
Warrant No. 586, West, for filling, curbing and guttering West Randolph street, from Halsted street to the river.
All persons are requested forthwith to make payment of said Warrant at my office, or the same will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable to the payment of the same.
A. F. C. MUELLER,
City Collector.
Supp. Special Assessments and Compensation.
Chicago, June 16th, 1859.

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The news by the *Kangaroo*, printed in another column, is but one day later than the *Anglo Saxon*'s advices; but it serves to make the latter clear. The Allies achieved an important and substantial victory at Magenta. The Austrians have abandoned Milan and Pavia, and evidently are falling back upon their strongholds—Peschiera, Mantua, Legnago and Verona—where the great operations of the war are to be carried on. In the North, Garibaldi had been successful, and the force under command of Gen. Urban was routed and dispersed. Sondrio, in the Valtelline, Como, and Varese were indisputably in possession of Garibaldi, and were gladly submitting to the government of Victor Emmanuel. This, so far as the intelligence from the seat of war is concerned, covers the principal events. We are without any further details of the battle of Magenta, which can be accepted as authority.

In Great Britain a Ministerial crisis was at hand, and the trial of strength between Lord Derby and the Opposition was expected in the House of Commons on the 11th. Mr. Disraeli had announced an important financial movement which was supposed to refer to a new loan to meet the expenses of the late increase in the naval forces.

An important circular from Prince Gortschakoff to the Russian envoys in Germany declares that if Germany goes to the aid of Austria, Russia will consider the equilibrium resulting from the treaties by which the Germanic Confederation was constituted destroyed. Notwithstanding this, the Presidents of the two Legislative Chambers of the Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt had declared in favor of war against Louis Napoleon.

Kossuth had left England for Italy, and was to be followed by three hundred Hungarians who had arrived from America.

LATER.

By the arrival of the *Persia*, which reached New York at 9 o'clock last evening, we have news of the highest interest, two days later. The Austrians have been defeated from Milan on the road to Lodi—with the loss of 1,200 prisoners. The main body of the Austrians was said to be retreating behind the river Adda.

The Derby Ministry had been defeated in the English House of Commons by a majority of thirteen, and the resignation of the Cabinet was expected to follow immediately. This is a republican triumph and a signal overthrow of the Aristocratic party in Great Britain.

Prussia has mobilized her army, and seems determined to enter the conflict on the side of Austria.

Chicago Produce Trade.

The receipts of Breadstuffs during the past week were as follows: 13,104 bbls. flour; 81,846 bu. wheat; 206,104 bu. corn; 12,979 bu. oats; 370 bu rye; and 1,159 bu. barley.

The shipments during the same period were: 17,914 bbls. flour; 121,419 bu. wheat; 257,525 bu. corn; 22,171 bu oats; and 6,399 bu. barley.

The total receipts and shipments since the 1st of January, compared with 1858, will be found in the following table:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.
Flour, bbls.	170,000	179,000	148,000	170,000
Wheat, bu.	2,597,000	1,917,000	2,000,000	1,770,000
Corn, bu.	3,987,000	1,342,000	1,941,000	1,339,000
Oats, bu.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	561,000
Rye, bu.	39,000	52,000	2,000	
Barley, bu.	113,000	1,000	2,000	30,000

The Wheat market during the past week has suffered a decline of 15@17c on Winter, and 10@12c on Spring grades—the market closing today at $1.25@1.26 for No. 1 Red Winter in store; $1.05 for No. 2 Red Winter; $1.05 for No. 1 Spring; 90@93c for Standard Spring. On the 16th of May last, little more than four weeks ago, No. 1 Red Winter reached $1.73 in store—*showing a decline since then of forty-eight cents per bushel.* Flour has been dull and drooping, with scarcely sales enough to justify quotations. Inthe absence of an export demand, holders are shipping freely themselves to eastern markets. There has been a good shipping demand for Corn, and prices have been well maintained—the average decline of the week being only about 1@2c per bushel. Oats are dull, and transactions confined to city trade. Rye sold at 90c. Barley inactive and nominally unchanged. The stock of Provisions is very light, and the demand limited to the wants of the lumber regions. Mess Pork sells higher here than in New York, St. Louis or Cincinnati—the transactions of the past week being at $17@17.50. Lard is scarce with a limited demand at 11@11c. Tallow in good export demand and market buoyant—closing at 10¢@10½c. Wool comes in slowly, and the market remains quiet and unchanged. The receipts last week were only 24,193 lbs—some of which was coarse wool from St. Louis for the East. The ruling quotations are for common to full blood fleece, 25@40c; and for pulled, 30@42c. Cattle declined during the week fully 1c ₰ lb—closing dull. Lumber is advancing; but the business of the past week was limited. Receipts show a falling off of about two million feet.

Pike's Peakers Going to California.

A vast number of the disappointed Pike Peakers have gone on to California. The overland emigration to that State will exceed that of any year since 1850. Mr. Merrick of this city left the "Pikedom" about the 1st of May—a few days before the rich diggings were found. He met between Cottonwood Springs and Fort Kearney in three days, the following number of Pike's Peak teams *en route* for California, viz:

June 3d	287 teams
" 4th	264 "
" 5th	63 "
Total	614 "

These teams were mostly oxen—four yoke to the wagon, and would average five persons to the wagon. These were all met on the road along the south side of the North Platte. He passed an equal number of teams encamped; the owners were discussing whether it was better to return home or go to California. One of the officers at Fort Kearney counted 6,000 teams that passed the Fort in the first twenty days of May, going west up the South Platte road. It is impossible to estimate the number of persons who started for the Gold Diggings this Spring, but we do not think 100,000 an over estimate.

Grand Military Encampment.

There is to be a great military oration at Lafayette, Indiana, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of July next. The Encampment is expected to include a number of full staffs and military from Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Louisville, Cleveland, Maumee, Wabash, Peru, Logansport, Laporte, New Albany, Crawfordsville, Indianapolis, &c. The Governor of Indiana and his Staff will review the assembled troops, and deliver an address on the parade ground.

Col. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, will address the military upon the south ground of Tippecanoe, and the civic and military companies of the Fourth at Lafayette will be unusually numerous. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, will deliver an address, and W. H. Bendick, of Cincinnati, a poem.

The Lafayette military are making strange means to receive and entertain their guests in elegant and liberal style.

Emigrant from Mexico.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Commercial Advertiser* says:

It is stated upon probable authority that Mr. Gadsden has received a treaty with Juarez, ceding to the United States, Sonora, Chihuahua and part of Tamaulipas, the United States paying $5 per square league. Juarez and party and as per the census of American citizens within the limits ceded, to be ascertained by a Mexican Commissioner. The treaty is expected to arrive within the present month.

☞ Mr. Chas. Turner, for many years connected with the Michigan Central Railway in the city, has been appointed Freight Agent of the joint line of the Great Western Railway. The appointment is a good one.

Post Office Honesty.

The New York *Herald* is making an attack upon the new Post-Master General. It re-affirms its story of re-washed and counterfeit postage stamps, and asserts that the removal of Post-master Westcott, of Philadelphia, was because he had endeavored to find out who were robbing him. There were thieves in the Post Office,—about a hundred persons had access to the money, and the Postmaster could not tell who took it, consequently he assessed the loss on the whole of them. The sum stolen was $1,325,05 for a single quarter. By assessing the loss on the employees of the office, Mr. Westcott made them interested in detecting the thieves. But the Post Office Department could not retain in its employment a man so anxious to detect pilfering.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1859.

From previous diplomatic advices, it is probable that the mediation of England and Prussia will be tendered, now that a great battle has been fought; successful interposition is regarded as problematical here.

The available balance in the Treasury is only half the necessary margin for smooth working. Investigations prove that no counterfeit postage stamps have ever been detected, traced or known, and all the recent stories were fabricated to impose new envelopes on the Department, but the scheme has failed by the very means employed to advance it.

It is understood here that Seaman, late Superintendent of Printing, is kept away purposely from confronting the recent Indictment here, as he threatened an exposure of all concerned.

Feeling in Paris.

The *Constitutionnel*, whose official importance as a journal is only second to the *Moniteur*, directs attention to the feeling manifested in the United States in favor of the Italian cause, and to the approval given to the intervention of France in the conflict between Austria and Piedmont. It says the Italian question has appeared to the Americans in all its simplicity and grandeur. They have understood that, on the one hand, there was the illegal oppression of an entire people; and on the other, the noble desire of that people to reconquer their nationality and independence, and the generous resolution of a friendly Power flying to succor the weak and oppressed against the strong and the oppressor. Such unanimity, it says, was perhaps never before witnessed in the American soil since the days of Washington.

Virginia.

The Richmond *Enquirer* gives the following as the official vote of Virginia for Governor, as far as returns have been received:

For Letcher (142 counties)	78,484
For Goggin (142 counties)	76,256
Letcher's majority	2,728

Nine counties are yet to be heard from officially. These counties give a reported majority for Letcher of 225, which, if true, would give him a majority in the State of 5,502 votes over Goggin.

Walker and Nicaragua Again.

We understand, from very good authority, that the "gray-eyed man of destiny" has organized a new piratical filibustering expedition to invade Nicaragua, and that the "emigrants" will sail from this port on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week. Active recruiting has been going on for some time, and a very respectable force as to numbers has been engaged. Walker is still sanguine of final success, and laughs at the pretended opposition of the United States Government.—*N. Y. Tribune, 20th.*

THE CITY.

☞ The term of the United States Court terminated yesterday.

☞ The fines in the Police Court yesterday morning amounted to $155. Twenty-six prisoners were up, sixteen of whom were fined.

NOW READY.—No. 2 of the "Dime Song Book;" also a fresh supply of No. 1 are now ready at McNally & Co.'s, 81 Dearborn street.

☞ Senator Douglas accompanied the Cincinnati excursionists to that city on Saturday, has been summoned by the intelligence of Mrs. D. being seriously ill.

☞ On Monday afternoon, on a dispatch received from Pecatonica, Stephenson county, officer J. S. Williams picked up a pair of mares in this city, which on Sunday night had been run off from that place. At the time of their being stolen they where in the Sheriff's charge on an execution.

☞ We are glad to know that our Police Magistrates have a proper estimate of wife beating by drunken and brutal husbands. They disposed of two yesterday. One James Riley who was fined $5, but sent up to Bridewell for 60 days, and another Michael Bruding whose wife's eye showed the proof of his brutal hitting. He was fined $50 and sent up for 60 days.

☞ Bridget Furlong *alias* Emma Snow, was on Monday arrested by the police for stealing a silk gown, valued at $20. Ellen McCrillies, who boards at the Globe Hotel, Kinzie street, said she lost the dress three weeks ago, and her sister seeing Miss Furlong disporting the silk caused her to be arrested. Bridget said a gent gave it to her, but could not give any particulars as to time, date and name. She was held for further examination. The case was continued for ten days.

NEW CONTRIVANCE.—The public are cautioned against a new counterfeit note bill of *The White River Bank*, Bethel, Vermont. The one shown us is a $5 bill, the upper part of which is tinged with red; but it will be observed that the color does not strike through, and shows on the back, and that the paper is very coarse and common. The signatures—T. W. Anderson, Cash., and A. P. Huston, Pres't—are poorly done.

We understand that several of these notes—all of the letter A., denomination of $3—have been put afoot; and that it is thought that there is a gang in the city systematically peddling them off.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES.—The celebration of the Third Anniversary of the Garrett Biblical Institute is now in progress at Evanston, where this splendid institution is located, and we are glad to learn that its financial affairs are sound, also that it is doing abundant good in its sphere of action. The examinations to-day, will doubtless be highly interesting. The evening exercises of to-day are to include an address before the Missionary Association by Rev. T. M. Eddy.

The anniversary sermon is to be delivered to-morrow by Rev. D. P. Kidder. The interest of the Celebration will doubtless be heightened by the visit of Bishop Simpson, who we understand is expected to be present.

DANGER ABOVE A CANAL.—Yesterday forenoon there was, for a short time, quite an encounter at the corner of Jackson and State streets, in which one Dr. Wood was most unmercifully handled by a strapping Irish amazon of about twenty-five summers, (and winters, too,—for she must have grown in the winter time, to have reached her huge size and muscular development.) The rencontre, as far as we can learn, arose from the following circumstances: Dr. Wood, about two years ago, obtained this child in Pittsburg—how we are not informed—adopted, cared for it, and brought it to this city, and has since kept it at his house, 113 Edina Place. For a few weeks, this woman has been around the house, as he suspects, to abduct this child; and yesterday, while he was temporarily absent, she appeared, in company with another woman, and beckoned to Mrs. W. to bring out the child to the door. As soon as she did so the woman cajoled the young one and took her off with her pretending to buy some candies for it. Mrs. W. followed the woman, but without power to arrest the child from her grasp. The latter crying all the while to go to its Ma. In a few minutes the *dame* came along, and he, by a bold manœuvre, got the child; but the woman crying that she was the mother, flew at him like a man. She was very powerful, yet the doctor clung to his adopted, and some friends allowed him to enter the gate of their house, but the woman was not so easily repulsed; she chased him into the gate, and the doctor had to clutch her throat to prevent her doing harm to him, and lose his child; the latter crying out to a stranger in the meanwhile, "Oh, she let me remain with my papa; do not let that woman steal me!" The police arrived and arrested the strangers, and we believe took care of the child, but suppose the matter has been compromised or settled, as we have heard nothing further of the affair.

EXCURSION TO LAKE FOREST.—Nearly seven hundred of our citizens enjoyed a delightful excursion to Lake Forest yesterday, rambling about among its majestic oaks, and viewing the improvements that are going forward in this thriving place. Among the crowd we noticed also several leading citizens of Joliet and the cars brought down some three hundred from Waukegan. The crowd in going to and returning from the depot, looked more like an excursion going to attend commencement a score of years hence, when the Lind University shall graduate a hundred students, than anything we can think of. The day was beautiful, and the meeting and mingling of so many friends in social intercourse was pleasant, exceedingly so, and as a whole the party was everything "*in its line*," that could be desired. The Great Western Band discoursed music, and the Scotch Highlanders with their "piper" formed a most interesting feature of the occasion. The party was composed mainly of the members of the New School Presbyterian churches of this city, but we were glad to see Protestants of nearly if not quite every name, and Catholics also, mingling in the most pleasant social intercourse.

From the depot the crowd marched through the gracefully winding avenues, or filed off in parties through the deep ravines, all meeting in due time at Lake Park, where from the steep bank eighty feet above the pebbly shore, they looked out with delight, many of them for the first time from this spot, upon the broad, blue waters of Lake Michigan. To the pent up denizens of our dusty city, half a score of vessels in the distance, with their white sails almost sparkling in the sunbeams, helped to form a scene of enchanting beauty.

After this scene had been fully enjoyed, the contents of scores of well-filled baskets were discussed with a keen relish, not forgetting the capital ice creams of John Wright. This essential part of the programme completed, Peter Page, Esq., to whom the company is indebted for the capital arrangements of the day, called the company to order and made an appropriate and happy speech. Responses were also made to the calls of the company by Dr. Dyer, Rev. Mr. Humphrey, Rev. Dr. McNamara, Rev. Mr. Spencer, and Mr. Bross, of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

Again the company separated, wandering about on the lake shore, and in the forest, meeting at the depot at five o'clock. They returned to the city in the best possible spirits, and with many thanks to M. L. Sykes, Esq., the able Superintendent of the Milwaukee R. R., and to his excellent assistant, J. J. Simmon, Esq., who accompanied us personally, for their capital arrangements for our comfort.

Lake Forest, considering the "times" through which we have passed, is far outstripping the expectations of its most sanguine friends. The opening and the grading of streets is progressing finely, and their windings begin to show the exquisite taste with which Mr. Stevens has laid out the town. Many of our citizens are improving their lots with commendable energy, and several have gone there to reside. The residences of our fellow-citizens Sylvester Lind, Esq., and Dr. Quinlan, were visited by a large number of their friends, and they certainly seemed quite at home.

The Academy, under the supervision of Mr. Miller, is gaining rapidly in public favor. It is destined to an increasing and a wide-spread popularity. The general management of the affairs of the town is under the direction of Peter Page, Esq., and we need scarcely add that he is acting with great efficiency in promoting its welfare and success.

☞ The completest thing in the way of a Refrigerator it has been our lot to witness thus far, was yesterday shown us by Messrs. A. R & G. H. Miller, at their general house furnishing goods establishment on Lake street, corner of Jackson. The article referred to is Winship's Improved Self-Ventilating Refrigerator. The idea is to let the foul air pass off by means of ventilation, and while the air admitted is not sufficient to effect the melting of the ice to any observable extent, it is sufficient for the purpose; thus instead of everything tasting alike, as in the case with other ice boxes, you have cool air and cold food when stored in a "Winship." They have also Torrey's new Four Minute Freezer, which is simple and effective, cheap and durable, and as the advertisement says, with labor slight, cost light, your cream comes out all right. Messrs. Miller are also agents for Stone & Co.'s Self-Sealing Fruit Jars —which are said to be a "leetle" ahead of all similar inventions for preserving fruits.

☞ Yesterday Dr. Osgood and a German named Richberg were taken up on a charge of violating Bridge ordinance. The officer at Randolph street swore before the Police Justice that Osgood came driving furiously on to the bridge, yesterday forenoon, in doing which he collided with Richberg's butcher wagon, this overturned the Doctor's buggy and threw him out on his shoulder, but fortunately without severe injury. He was picked up, and as the *Times* would say instead of being taken to the hospital he was taken to the armory, or rather appeared there to answer the charge. Richberg was during the hearing of the case discharged, the officer deeming him blameless. The Doctor had respectable witnesses who swore that he tried all he could to stop his horse, but was unable to do so, and further in order to get into line before Richberg, who did his best to prevent him, he was necessitated to avoid any other accident from the coming conveyances to drive on to the bridge more rapidly than he wanted. The Dr. was fined $5 and costs. He gave notice of his appeal.

MR. DEMPSTER'S CONCERT.—Mr. Dempster and the public differ. He presumes that he has the ability to entertain an audience in a large hall by his voice alone—a delusion in which the public do not share. The time has been in this country when such a feat was possible; but, as Mr. D. himself must now be convinced, that time has past. The variety and excellence of the musical entertainments to which the public are now so frequently invited preclude the possibility of the success of any mere solo singer in a musical city like this. We are not surprised that Mr. D., skilful and well known as he is, should have sung last night to a beggarly array of empty benches.

ANOTHER SICKLES' CASE.—The *Journal* says: City Marshal Rehm received a dispatch on Saturday requesting him to arrest Mrs. Barnes and a gay Lothario, (a homely looking carpenter,) who had fled from Marquette, Lake Superior, the former leaving a husband and two children. The dispatch was placed in the hands of officer Asa Williams, who proceeded at about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning to the steamer Lady Elgin, where, with the assistance of Capt. Jack Wilson, the guilty parties were caged. They were sent home via Detroit yesterday, in charge of a friend of the offended party.

☞ The Light Guard of this city have accepted an invitation to join various other military companies, in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky in a grand encampment, at Lafayette, and the Tippecanoe Battle Ground, on the 2d, 3d and 4th of July. The Quincy Blues, of Quincy, Ill., will also be there. There will be some thirty companies in this encampment.

☞ Remember the Strawberry and Ice-Cream Festival at Metropolitan Hall this evening. It is for the benefit of St. John's Church, and those who wish to spend a pleasant evening should avail themselves of this excellent opportunity to do so, and at the same time help a good cause.

☞ The alarm of fire at 3 o'clock on Monday morning was caused by the burning of the residence of Dr. Fox, in the town of Summit. Loss $2,500, no insurance. It was, without doubt, the work of an incendiary.

CHICAGO VS. CLEVELAND.—A Cricket Match between Cleveland and Chicago players was to have taken place on the Heights near that place on Monday.

☞ Owen McCluskey, a well known dog-fancier—which means a fancier of other men's dogs, was, yesterday sent to Bridewell on a charge of vagrancy in default of $25 fine.

☞ It is said that Rev. Dr. Evarts, of Louisville, Ky., has signified his intention to accept the call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church and Society in this city.

The Injunction Case.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The case of Philip Dean *vs.* John C. Haines, S. D. Ward and Alexander Harris, to restrain them from issuing $100,000 worth of City Bonds, under an ordinance of Common Council passed May 12th, last. The Complainant's case was argued by Mr. Van Buren. The City was represented by Messrs. E. C. Larned, G. A. Goodwin, and C. F. Rocker, City Attorney. The defence denied that Mr. Dean should have brought the suit, as the allegation in the bill being confined to a power (the issuing of bonds) not confirmed by charter, but delegated by state enactment, and the exercise of which results in the public injury, that no suit in chancery, on behalf of a private individual will lay, for such alleged excess of power; but the proper remedy is by information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to be filed by the State's Attorney, in the name of The People. Those were the principal points discussed yesterday. To-day the argument will be mostly on the construction of the City Charter. The matter will probably terminate this afternoon.

A CHIVALROUS THIEF.—One of our leading citizens took advantage of the late Railroad war to buy cheap tickets and to send his family East. His lady was cautious enough to sew $15 in gold and her checks in her dress. But when she arrived in Albany she discovered that her money had been adroitly stolen from its hiding place, yet worse than the loss of the money was that of her checks for all her baggage, which were in the portmonaie with her money. With a long face she went to the Baggage-master and told her story, and begged to have her trunks, without which "She had nothing to wear."—"Why, madam," said he, "your checks arrived by express, twenty minutes before you." They were kindly sent on by the disciple of Claude Duval, who, having stolen the gold, did not care about the baggage, and so took the trouble to send the checks by express. Kind thief, courteous and gentlemanly freebooter, your skill and gallantry are worthy of a better calling!

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW CHURCH ON THE SOUTH SIDE.—At a meeting of those desirous of the organization of a Presbyterian Church, to be located south of Old and east of State streets, held at the Orphan Asylum on the evening of the 20th inst, the following resolution was unanimously passed, to wit:

Resolved, That in view of the number of those now members of other Churches, in the city and elsewhere, whose present abode is adjacent to the proposed location, and the rapid increase of our population in this part of the city, and of the number of professors and those who are not who have expressed a decided wish that a Presbyterian Church be organized in the section designated, and especially in view of the peculiar and marked indications of Divine Providence, impel us to the conclusion, that duty to the Head of the Church, to ourselves, our families, and the many around us, to demand this organization of a Presbyterian Church, at the earliest practicable moment.

A committee was appointed to ascertain how many and who, as present members of other Churches, or on profession of their faith having indulged Hope since this movement commenced, are desirous of uniting in this organization.

Adjourned to meet on Monday evening next, June 27th. EBENEZER JENKINS, Chairman.
JAMES ORTH, Secretary.

SETH PAYNE'S MONEY.—From the St. Louis *Express* of Monday we glean the following: "Officer Harris arrested George H. Phillips on the levee last Saturday, in whose possession was found $44 on the 'Bank of Chicago,' (Seth Payne's shinplasters) which were perfectly new, and calculated to deceive those who might confound it with the 'Chicago Bank' which is perfectly good and current. Phillips hails from Chicago."

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The ladies connected with St. John's Church, located at Union Park, invite their friends to a Strawberry Festival at ... Hall this evening. We are quite sure that all who ... company, with a bountiful supply of the most delicious strawberries and their concomitants.

☞ The following is the traffic report of the Great Western Railway for the week ending June 18, 1859:

Passengers	$25,638.71 ⅞
Freight and Live Stock	34,846.45
Mails, &c.	1,360.61
Total	$60,195.78 ⅞
Corresponding week of last year	57,344.92

☞ Meteorological observations taken by J. H. Reed's Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street, June 21st, 1859:

	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	7 A. M.	12 M.	7 A. M.	12 M.
	69	82	29.26	29.30

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Of course we need not remind the ladies that the best and cheapest place in town to get their fine millinery goods trimmed and styled to any shade desired, without injury to the material, is at Messrs. Cook & Bro.'s, 122 Clark street.

☞ The Straw Bonnets which Miss MARIE is retailing at her rooms at 50 cents, other goods. The two shilling are rich 50 cent styles, and the same quality of Shaker Bonnets at 25 cents are selling every where else at 50 cents. They were all bought at the Cash Auction Sales in New York; and from day to day, equally good bargains may be expected from the same source. Remember the place; 358 State street, where rents are low. 5e22-1w.

☞ See advertisement of Beninger's Old London Dock Gin, in our advertising columns. je22-1w.

☞ Among the benevolent institutions in the city, is Cook & McLain's Steam Dying, Scouring and Repairing Establishment, on Dearborn street, where they enable every one to dress well at a trifling cost, by taking their old clothes and making them look like new.

☞ "A word to the wise is sufficient," so we will merely say that if the gentlemen happen to need anything in the shape of Shirts, Collars, Hose, Gloves, fine Summer Underclothing, Neckties, Handkerchiefs, or any other articles of the kind, that we are credibly informed, that the best place to get them is *supposed* to be at J. T. Janes' establishment, 91 Lake street, under the Tremont House.

☞ We accidently overheard a gentleman make the remark, that the place to get good, substantial, well made, and well fitting garments, was at Jas. H. Ely's, 107 Randolph street, which was thing was a sensible remark, and would add that his stock of goods for summer wear is unexcelled in this city.

SINGER'S NEW "A" MACHINE.—This late invention is designed to obviate every difficulty that has heretofore arisen in all Sewing Machines. It *hems, fells, tucks and gathers.* The great demand for them already felt in this market, is a guarantee that they must supercede all other machines in use; now on exhibition, together with all the different styles of Singer's Machines, at 66 Lake Street. A. W. Harris, Agent. je21-2no

☞ Mount Vernon, Figaro, Emperatrix, Eugenie, Cervantes and Punch Cigars and genuine Monument Pipes just received by J. G. Oakley & Co., 54 Clark street. je20-1w

☞ Citizens and strangers who have millinary to purchase should read Miss Marsh's advertisement in another column. je18-6t.

☞ Gover & Baker's new and unequalled Family Sewing Machines at $50. Another invoice just received. Also silk, cotton and linen thread, expressly adapted. 166 Lake street.
H. ALEXANDER, Agent.

☞ Photographic Fine Art Gallery, Florence & Brigham, proprietors and operators, 149 Lake street. je11-1m

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, R. R. Barnes, Esq., DAVID M. FORD and Miss ARI J. HARNESS, all of this city.

On Sunday, the 19th inst., by the Rev. Noah Hunt Smith, Mr. LANNING PETRIE and Miss ELIZABETH SCOTT.

CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY.
103 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
HALSEY & KING, Proprietors.
Medicines, Cases, Books, Vials, Corks, Pellets, Sugar of Milk, Alcohol, and all other articles required in the Homœopathic Practice of Medicine, for sale at Wholesale or Retail.
WINE FOR MEDICAL AND SACRAMENTAL USES.
C. S. HALSEY. [my26-y] EDWARD KING.

BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER!
Having located myself in this city for the purpose of delivering Wholesale and Retail Dairies from I am prepared to furnish Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses in any quantity with CHOICE DAIRIES BUTTER, FRESH and SWEET, (warrant ed) from the Dairies of Messrs. Addison & Hawley, Hamilton, Ogle county, Ill., which I will deliver to order. Hotels and Boarding Houses will please send their orders early. Address, P. O. Box 2,470. E. W. SWIFT.

THE CELEBRATED GALVANIZED
IRON PATENT BAKE OVEN,
For sale at No. 221 Randolph street
je22-2m A. F. BECKER, Agent.

NOTICE TO LUMBER DEALERS AND TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A reward of Five Hundred Dollars is offered to any Inventor who will produce a machine for the purpose of the manufacture of lumber a core composed of thin those composed by me at the corner of Canal and Lake street, Chicago.
je22-1wz D. W. HIGBIE, Lumber Inspector.

STOCKS AND BONDS bought at the Brokers Board in New York
BY TELEGRAPH.
E. K. WILLARD & YOUNG, No. 9 Chicago.

FRUIT CANS,
SELF-SEALLING,
Several Patents,
AND ONE OF THEM THE VERY BEST IN MARKET.
At 201 Lake Street. THOS. GEORGE.

FLUID CANS, WITH SAFTY STOPPERS.
Every Family should Supply Them if Any.
FOUND AT
No. 201 Lake street, Chicago. THOS. GEORGE.

WARM AIR FURNACES.
Registers, Ventilators, &c.,
ARE FOUND AT
THOS. GEORGE'S, 201 Lake Street.

COOKING RANGES AND
WATER BACK STOVES,
At Thomas George's,
je21-y 201 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

TO LUMBER DEALERS AND OTHERS.
PLANING AND MATCHING.
The subscriber will Plane and Match Lumber at the following rates:
Plain and Match Flooring on the Wanderwith Mr. $1.25
Making Planed Siding for Flooring 1.00
Ripping Rough Siding 75
Surfacing 1.00
All other work of proportionate rates, and done in a workmanlike manner.
DAVID GOODWILLIE,
Corner of Franklin and Ohio streets.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. HUCHIVER, *Advertising Agent*, 62 *Dearborn st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North and East.* jy1 1dwly

PRESSED BRICK.—A good assortment of Pressed Brick for sale at
Ten Dollars per Thousand,
In Mr. D. T. SLATON'S Yard Carpenter st. je23-1wz

TO RENT—Dwelling Houses near the intersection of Cottage Grove Avenue with Prairie Avenue. These houses are new, situated and are on the line of the Rowe Railway, now running to Cottage Grove. Inquire of JAMES LOWE.
je23-1m No. 2, over Marine Bank, cor. Lake & Lasalle-sts.

STRAYED—A Dark Chestnut Colored Horse, with Saddle and Bridle on. A Checkered Blanket under the saddle. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning him to DR. WOOD'S WAGON, on Clark street, between Madison and Jackson streets, or giving information where he may be found.
je23-1t

MONEY TO LOAN.—At Ten per
FIVE YEARS.
☞ Commercial Notes wanted.
je23-7 R. F. DOWNING & CO., Clark street.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of J. McCaffery & Co. was dissolved on the 11th inst. by mutual consent. All persons indebted to John McCaffery, are hereby notified to settle the balances of the late firm.
Chicago, June 11th, 1859. JOHN McCAFFERY,
je22-6t* WOLFE HAMILTON.

COTTAGE GROVE PROPERTY.—Five

CHICAGO DAILY EDITION
Press & Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1859.

WENTWORTH AND FUDD.

The election which has been so long agitated in good society in this city, to wit: whether his personal depravities would carry John Wentworth off before he had time to break down the Republican party, has been settled during the past few weeks with new earnestness and solicitude. Some time in 1865, another Governor of Illinois is to be chosen. In all probability the new Governor will be the nominee of the Republican State Convention of that year. Wentworth has lifted somewhere that Hon. Norman B. Judd of this city is likely to have some supporters for the nomination. He has seen Mr. Judd's name brought forward in the Alton *Courier* in that connection. Now Wentworth's candidates for Governor, in the order of their precedence, are as follows: first Wentworth, second Wentworth, third Wentworth, and lastly Long John. If none of these persons should be acceptable to the Convention he will go for anybody to beat Judd—the *quid pro quo* to be extorted from the friends of the winning candidate, being a place in the Illinois delegation to the National Republican Convention, where he hopes to use his vote to the best advantage of his *first* candidate for Governor. Wentworth is the only man in the Northwest who makes a merit of political dishonesty. His natural instincts, coupled with a lifetime of office-holding, have convinced him that all men are selfish and unprincipled. Hence he doubts not that his presence and influence in the National Convention will command an active bid, and that he can sell himself to at three times over before the game is up. Thus the job which he has commenced a year in advance of the time, has the same number of branches as the "sea" of Hamlet's grave-digger—"to set, to do, and to perform"—and all tending to one and the same conclusion, "Wentworth, Wentworth, Wentworth."

At the present time, all this man's energies are given to blackguarding Mr. Judd—a private citizen, who is minding his own business, and who has given Wentworth no cause for offence, unless *by participating in the contempt* which the latter has meritoriously earned among all classes of our citizens. This defamation of Mr. Judd in the columns of the Chicago *Democrat* commenced immediately on the adjournment of the Legislature, where the abilities and experience of the Senator from Cook county had contributed so signally to the defeat of the villain apportionment and the Lecompton outrage. The general appreciation which rested upon Mr. Judd's public services, and especially his dexterity and skill in thwarting the two great schemes by which the Democracy hoped to perpetuate their power in the Legislature, stirred up the very gall of bitterness in Wentworth. Since then he has assailed not only Mr. Judd but all the Republicans in the Legislature, who were associated with him. He has penetrated upon him libels without *a* or *an*, striking right and left at all who were supposed to be fit ally to him, or on spe king terms with his family. His latest card is an attempt to couple Mr. Judd with Gov. Matteson in the canal check fraud. This he does by assiduously jingling the two names together in column after column of his private newspaper—though Wentworth, in common with everybody, knows that there is absolutely no connection or implication between them. But as there happens to be no law against lying, Wentworth and his paper are still at large.

The Rock Island Bridge—Army Engineers and Grand Juries.

We publish in another column the protest of the minority of the Grand Jury of the District Court of the United States, held at Keokuk, Iowa, in the matter of the Rock Island Bridge. The document speaks for itself, and shows, that though a case in which the Court had no jurisdiction, and in which the legal officers of the Court took no part, a steamboat captain may still, by simply making a complaint, get up matter sufficient, at least, for a newspaper article, grow out of any action a court or jury will are forced to the conclusion that the majority were used as machines to manufacture public opinion.

The systematic effort organized by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce to create public opinion in advance of judicial action in the bridge cases now pending, call for a serious rebuke. Captains and pilots on the river are, from their very employment, prejudiced against the bridge; and in addition to this natural prejudice, a panic of terror has been organized, and it has come to be an understood thing that no pilot must express an opinion in favor of the bridge, on pain of loss of employment. Aside from these personal influences, a correspondent of this paper showed a few days ago that the following money contributions had been made for the same object:

St. Louis Chamber of Commerce	$ 2,500
Citizens of St. Louis, at ward meetings	12,000
Ludlow's subscription	1,500
New Orleans	1,000
Total	$17,000

And all this is raised and used principally to support hirelings, to corrupt men and create public opinion.

A few weeks since we published the order of the Secretary of War, sending some of his young gentlemen of the Academy to the bridge, at the expense of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. Knowing that the War Department had no jurisdiction over the matter, we believed that the object of appointing a "Commission" was to create public opinion, and to prepare its members for witnesses. We suspected that some of these "War Engineers" might have prejudged the matter, and were selected for that reason. The extent of the practical knowledge of the "Commission" will be fully determined when they are sworn as witnesses. In the meantime, their opinion is entitled to just as much weight as that of any other three gentlemen of the type fair serv ce. To our mind they and the Grand Jury at Keokuk are but simple instruments in the hands of the agent of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, to manufacture a public sentiment unfavorable to the bridge and, by that means, unlikely in its influence judicial action in the premises.

Now what is the end to be accomplished by these proceedings? Let the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis speak through its communication calling for material aid from New Orleans. The following is its language:

"If we are successful in the suit instituted against the Rock Island Bridge Company, we shall bear no more of bridging the Mississippi River, so as to obstruct navigation, but it will remain forever the noblest inland highway for commerce on the globe, and you can buy and carry with-drive from it the wealth and prosperity which rightfully belong to us. If we abandon our exertions, or fail in our efforts, the river will be bridged at every important crossing, and the railroads running East and West of the lake to Northern cities for thousand miles which should follow the course of our majestic river."

Here we have the object and end boldly expressed (and a more selfish one could not have been announced), and we will leave the people of Iowa to examine the above, and ask themselves the question, whether their trade and commerce need so to be cut off, or such a tax levied upon it by the expense and cost of ferriage, delays, &c., as would compel it to go to St. Louis, whether they desire it or not. On every ton of freight, either of products to sell, or imports thereto to use, over one dollar is added to it by this tax—and nearly all owned to the people of Iowa by the construction of bridges. Is then the Mississippi, for all time to come, to be free from bridges, and the people of Iowa deprived of a choice of markets? Let this be understood as the public sentiment of Iowa, and her people may rest assured that the vast lines of railroad now pointing to her interior, so indispensable to her prosperity and development, and the construction of which her existence so greatly needs and desires, will continue to languish—the incentive to Eastern aid, viz, an unbroken line of communication from the Eastern to their extreme Western termini, so that they may afford the greatest possible facilities, and thus be enabled to command the unlimited trade of the regions through which they pass, will be removed; and this result must follow until the bridge is taken by the Grand Jury at Keokuk, if practicable; for then Rock Island, Burlington and Dubuque may feel as they choose, squaring their course and railroad location that do not centre at their cities, but we tell them that the injury they will to inflict upon their neighbors will certainly return to their own heels. The time is not distant when the interests of these cities will demand that the Mississippi be bridged at their places, and the capital will be found to do it unless, by joining a common enemy, these cities succeed in establishing a principle alike fatal to their own interests and the interests of the State of Iowa.

The Frost Coming Sure Enough.—The frosted wheel panic in Ohio is rapidly subsiding. Farmers find that they were more "scared than hurt." Thousands of them rushed into the towns and bought flour at exorbitant prices, supposing that they saw great famine staring them in the face. But after a fortnight has passed the damage is found to be far less than was supposed, and hundreds of wheat fields given up as totally destroyed, will yield a fair crop of good plump wheat.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* writes from Mansfield, June 17th, as follows:

"I have been traveling for the last three days in the counties of Richland and Ashland, and knowing the interest felt in the coming wheat crop, I give you what information I have. After examining a perfect *forest* of fields in different sections of those counties, I have not seen a single stalk of wheat that shows any injury from the frost—it stands firm and erect, and looks bright and natural. Upon close examination, I found the little incipient kernel sound and healthy. One farmer told me that his wheat was all killed, and that with sixty bushels of old wheat on hand, he had just been to town and purchased ten barrels of flour in anticipation of a famine. I asked him to accompany me to the field as I wanted to see some wheat that was frost killed. He did so; when to I—I was shown as handsome a piece of wheat as I have seen this year, every blade standing erect and bright. The farmer undertook to show me that the little wheat kernel was more dry than it should be in its grain, and he had been told that if the kernel did not show a milky moisture when squeezed, then it was killed. Such are the ridiculous stories afloat among farmers, and are great in the panic that they don't use common sense in investigating to see whether their crops are injured or not. (HIRAM) CHICAGO.

"Another gentleman—Mr. Todd, recently Chairman of the State Board of Agriculture, has traversed portions of Seneca, Harrison and Belmont counties. He has seen and conversed with farmers and others upon the extent of the injury done by frost, from almost every subdivision of the district named, and he arrives at the conclusion that there is not more than one-third of the wheat crop—which this season was unusually large and more than ordinarily promising—will be destroyed by frost."

The Tuscarawas *Advocate* has advices from different parts of that county, and pronounces the opinion that a fair average crop will be harvested. A farmer writes the Editor:

"You no doubt feel anxious, as well as your readers, to hear from the different sections of our '*Frost bitten*' county, all that is favorable to the growing crops. In this neighborhood (N Town), has been but little injured by the late frost. In the immediate neighborhood of Guadenhutten, there will be, I think, a full half crop, and between there and Gilmore, and further south, there will be near an average yield. Corn is sprouting finely, and is likely to do well."

The foregoing are among the best wheat-growing counties of Ohio, and are those which were at first reported to have suffered an almost total destruction of their spring crops.

The Bridge—That Nuisance Presentment—Protest of the Minority of the Grand Jury.

[From the Davenport Gazette, 21st inst.]

It has been published here and abroad that the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court, at Keokuk, presented the Rock Island Bridge as a nuisance. We expressed the opinion that if this news were true, it would suit the Bridge Company exactly, as that would make a direct issue, which they have been seeking for two years. But how and why this Jury thus came to present that Bridge as a nuisance may be best seen by the perusal of the following protest by the minority of the Jury. It shows there can be no moral force in this presentment, and cares still be taken that it has no legal power to injure:

PROTEST.

We, the undersigned members of the Grand Jury, beg leave respectfully to present to the Court our dissent from the presentment made by the majority of the Grand Jury, in the matter of the so-called Rock Island Bridge, for several reasons, the most important of which are:

1. That the evidence produced before us was the opinion of individuals not engineers or scientific men, but of persons whose interests, locality, feeling or other similar causes, have had much to do in forming their judgments.

2. That no evidence of a scientific character has been adduced to show that said Bridge is either a nuisance or material obstruction to navigation, and without such evidence we do not feel justified under our oaths to find such presentment.

3. That a majority, by 17 are residents of this immediate locality, where strong public prejudices exist against the permanent continuance of said Bridge, a prejudice not believed to be shared in by any considerable portion of the people of either sections of the State, and therefore said presentment is only an indication of a local feeling, and tending strongly to prejudice juries which may be called to try cases arising before this Court for bearing in which said Bridge here presented is a party.

4. There has been no intimation either from the Court or the District Attorney, that this Jury has any power over the subject matter under consideration, and without the knowledge or consent of the grand jury, the undersigned do not feel authorized to subscribe to the mere action or opinion of the majority of this Jury.

We therefore respectfully pray your honor, the judge of this Court, that this our protest against the finding of the Grand Jury in this matter be duly entered on record along with the other records made in this matter.

Jas. Thompson, —Johnson co.
R. Cox,—Lucas county.
W. D. Nelms,—Mahaska county.
J. R. Van Vliet,—Johnson county.
Geo. Parvin, Johnson County.

Fatal Affray Near Ottawa.

[From the Republican.]

Another murder has been added to the annals of crime in this county, the circumstances of which, as we learn them, are as follows: Daniel and James Mahar, two brothers living near Rock Creek, about eight miles north of the city, came into Ottawa on Saturday last, and imbibed pretty freely at some one of the numerous liquor-holes we have on nearly every street, and on their way home had a quarrel, in which Jas. Mahar received a severe beating from Daniel. Daniel stopped at James' house to supper. While there, James in his drunken fit began to abuse one of his children, in which Daniel interfered, and another altercation ensued, which was soon quieted with the understanding that the two would meet next morning and fight it out. Upon this they started for home, about half a mile, but after proceeding a few steps, he turned around and made some remarks that brought James after him with a pitchfork. Meeting in the woods, Daniel desisted from the fence, as he passed out, a piece of rail, and the two encountered each other with rather formidable weapons, the son of James being the strongest and most easily handled. The result of the encounter was, that Daniel, after breaking the weapon of his antagonist, struck him a blow upon the head that resulted in his death, about 9 o'clock next morning. Coroner McArthur held an inquest as to the remarkable feature of which we are not informed, of a portion of the jury composed of the neighbors of the parties, to sigh the verdict if it was to be taken as evidence of the guilt of the homicide. The same persons also endeavored to secure him from the officers who went to arrest him. He has since, however, secured by Deputy Sheriff Hall and the officers on Sunday night, while he was passing from one house to another preparatory to leaving the place. Seeing Mr. Hall, he made good use of his legs, but Sheriff Hall, being good use of his legs, but Sheriff Hall, being good use of his legs, but Sheriff Hall, being

EASTMAN 1.7

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA AND KANGAROO.

Overthrow of the Derby Ministry.

THE AUSTRIANS ROUTED AT MAGENTA.

ANOTHER VICTORY AT MARIGNANO.

The French & Sardinians in Milan.

PRUSSIA PREPARING TO ENTER THE CONFLICT.

LOMAARDY PROCLAIMS FOR VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Austrians Retreat Behind the Adda.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Cunard steamship Persia arrived about 9 o'clock this evening, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 11th inst.

The Austrians have been driven from Marignano with a loss of 1,200 prisoners, and the main body of the army is reported to be retreating across the River Adda.

The British Ministry has been defeated in the House of Commons, and the resolution of a want of confidence has been passed by a vote of thirteen.

The Ministry was expected to resign on the meeting of Parliament, on Saturday the 11th.

The steamship Arago, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 9th, and Weser on the 10th.

WAR NEWS.—The details of the battle of Magenta are received at London and Paris very slowly, but they do not change the first complexion. The losses were undoubtedly severe on both sides. The Austrian official accounts only acknowledge from 4,000 to 5,000 killed and wounded, and says that the enemy lost fully one half as much again. It is reported but not confirmed that General Cyulai has been dismissed and General Hess appointed Commander-in-Chief.

The Austrians have retreated beyond the River Adda; their head quarters were near Cremona. They were expelled from Marignano by Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers, who took 1200 prisoners.

Paris was evacuated by the Austrians, and the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sardinia entered Milan on the 8th, where they were most enthusiastically received. They remained there at the last accounts.

The latest advices say the Allies were advancing from Milan in pursuit of the retreating Austrians, and also that Prussia had given indications of aiding Austria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The motion of a want of confidence in the British Ministry, was introduced in the House of Commons by a vote of 323 to 310. Nothing was known as to the expected change in the ministry when the Persia sailed.

At the meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the report already published was adopted. The Red Sea cable broke and was lost when only 50 miles from Cape Sidero.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse was depressed, and prices were lower, closing Friday at 61f. 75c for rentes. The Bank of France has gained 29,000,000 in specie during the month.

The latest by telegraph from London to Liverpool says the British Ministry did not resign on Sunday.

The House of Commons adjourned over till Friday, the 17th inst.

It is reported that the Prussian army will be mobilized, and Prussia will soon take part in the conflict. It is also said that the Prussian Government is negotiating for the passage of troops through Germany.

The Austrians were at Lodi, and the Allies advancing.

Gen. Garibaldi has beaten an Austrian force at Brescia.

Five hundred Zouaves were killed and wounded at Marignano. The Austrians lost 1500 killed and wounded and 1200 made prisoners.

The battle at Marignano lasted nine hours.

The armies were preparing for another general engagement.

VIENNA, June 10—The official Austrian correspondence of the 10th states the Austrian Army was continuing its retreat beyond the Adda, and that its head quarters were at Carbiguous before Cremona.

A special dispatch to the London *Times* says that on the 8th the second Austrian army had its head quarters at Cadagno on the Adda.

It seems that Gen. Canrobert was not wounded at the battle of Magenta.

All accounts give the great glory of the day to Gen. McMahon. He had no orders to proceed to Magenta, but he heard the roar of the battle, pushed on and saved the army.

The Paris *Monitour* of the 10th contains the following details of the battle of Magenta:

"The concentration of our troops on the Po deceived the enemy into the belief that we intended to cross the river in the direction of the 4th. 125,000 of the Austrians were in position opposite. The Emperor and the grenadier division of the Imperial Guard was obliged to fight this disproportionate odds. All our generals displayed great energy in the subsequent action. The French general Wimpfen was wounded. Duchesne and Madinel, commanders of the Grenadiers, were killed."

The official bulletin describes the operations of Gen. McMahon, who lost 1500 men, but put 10,000 Austrians *hors du combat* and made 5,000 prisoners. The Austrians had on their side 4 corps d'armee.

The bulletin sums up the results of the five days since the departure from Alessandria thus:

"Our army had three combats, gained one battle, and freed Piedmont from the Austrians, whose army battle of Montebello have lost 25,000 killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and 17 cannon."

The defeat of the Austrians at Magenta is said to have produced an immense sensation in Germany.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following details:

"In less than two hours the allied columns had sent 60,000 men against the Austrians, whose force was 80,000, together with a powerful artillery. Compelled, the Austrians began to move on most disadvantageous ground, as their left was soon turned by Gen. Canrobert's corps, supported by Gen. Fenn's division, and the Austrians were obliged to fall on their centre, at Abbiate Grasso. The Austrian centre, finding itself thus swelled by the routed columns of their left wing, were soon in disorder, and thousands fell by the French Artillery."

General McMahon had now reached the scene and seeing the moment had come to break the disordered centre of the Austrians charged with an impetuosity seldom witnessed—supported by Durand's division, which stood in reserve and was moving slowly beside him. The shock was terrible and the dead and wounded were falling by thousands. The Austrians were finally routed and the victory won. The same writer says that 20 Austrian guns were taken. The French had seven hundred killed and wounded. A brigade in General Canrobert's Corps was almost destroyed.

George Bailey editor of the *National Era* of Washington died on board the steamer Arago on the 6th inst.

SANDY HOOK, June 21.—The steamship Kangaroo has arrived. Her dates are from London and Liverpool, June 9th, by telegraph to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, 9th.—Breadstuffs continue dull.

LONDON, 9th.—Consols are quoted at 95¼@95¾.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £60,000 during the week.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sardinia had entered Milan and were enthusiastically received by the people.

The Austrians have also evacuated Parma.

The Austrians left Milan on the 8th inst., the municipal functionaries retiring to Verona.

Further details of the battle of Magenta had been received at London by telegraph.

A Vienna dispatch says among the wounded at the battle of Magenta, are Baron Reichenstein, three Emperors, three staff officers, two staff officers of the Emperor, and one aid.

A Turin dispatch of June 7th, says there were 12,000 Piedmontese killed or wounded, and 7,000 prisoners. The French lost fully 5,000 killed and wounded. Among the killed are Generals Espinasse and Clerc.

The Government of the King of Sardinia was already established at Como and Sondrio.

The municipality of Milan, in the address to Victor Emanuel, delivered in the presence of the Emperor Napoleon, says: "They are willing to renew the compact of 1848, and proclaim again before the Italian nation the great fact, which has required eleven years to fall deformed, against the intelligence and heart of the people. The occupation of Lombardy by Piedmont is the first step in the new era of freedom which is to be continued to the free deliverance of their own countries. The brave Sardinian army and our own brave allies who insist upon Italy being free as far as the Adriatic, will soon achieve their heroic mission. Piedmont receive, Sire, the homage of the town of Milan at your hands, and believe that our hearts belong entirely to you. Our cry is: Long live the King of Italy Victor Emanuel!"

The Austrian Ambassador in London, Some three hours after the departure of the Persia from Queenstown, was steamer had captured the French ship Rooi, from Gorhaven to Trieste.

It is reported that Gen Canrobert has died of his wounds.

Gen. D'Aspely, commander of the Imperial Guard, had been created Marshal.

Napoleon is said to have been in the midst of the fire during the battle of Magenta for two hours made against the Austrians, who, it appears, were aware of the fact.

The real loss of the Austrians is estimated at from 12,000 to 14,000.

A Turin dispatch, dated June 7th, says: "The first private letter from the battle field of Magenta has been received. The Imperial and Sardinian Guards were alone opposed to the Austrian masses. They were attacked by the Austrians and were unable to advance, but nevertheless finally resisted the enemy. The Zouaves and Guards lost and re-took their position, and at last Gen. Niel's army assumed the offensive, which was irresistible. The enemy endeavored to surprise the right wing of our army, but the movement of Gen. McMahon rendered the attempt ineffective; so the efforts of the enemy resulted somewhat for a moment, and the conflict was then resumed with double fury. Gen. McMahon was triumphant, and the battle was won."

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

TURIN, 8th.—The official bulletin of the Sardinian heads as follows: "That part of Austrian army retreating from Brescia, from the Austrians has proclaimed Victor Emanuel King. Volunteers are rapidly arriving to join Garibaldi's corps, which is pursuing the enemy beyond Monza.

Gen. Urban's army, after a precipitate retreat from Varese, has been dispersed, and is scattered, while a number of soldiers have been taken prisoners and disarmed."

ROME, June 6th.—There are still 500 Austrians at Loreto. A detachment of Goudali's corps has sailed along the shores of Lake Maggiore, disarming the Austrian Custom House guards, and everywhere carrying off the public treasure.

AUSTRIAN BULLETIN.

VIENNA, June 8th.—The official Austrian correspondence contains the following: "After our troops had, according to orders, evacuated Milan, on Sunday, the public functionaries also relinquished their charge, providing for the security of the town, which was transferred to the municipality. The Imperial Austrian functionaries have withdrawn to Venona, but it is possible they may resume their posts and functions in Mantua."

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The London Daily *News* remarks that all certainty respecting the battle of Magenta is silenced by the fact that the Austrian army are retreated from the field, and that the capital of Lombardy is in the hands of the allied armies.

The London *Post* remarks that since Monday morning the public have been passing to and from the metropolis with the greatest freedom, and to swallow any *canard* that came in its way, and after censuring the mystifications of its contemporaries, indicates the clear and marked progress of the Allies as follows: They are now in Milan. Paria is evacuated. Gen. Urban's corps is dispersed. Garibaldi is everywhere successful, and the main body of the Austrian army is falling back.

The *Advertiser* accuses the French dispatches of misrepresentations, because they do not tally with the Austrian bulletins.

The *Times* declares a leader to the French position in Italy, and though it does not regard Napoleon III. as having yet covered himself with glory, considers the victory he has made good his advance and worked a steady success.

A PEACE MOVEMENT.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that two of the most influential Powers had agreed on proposing an arrangement after the first great battle, and, if necessary, insisting upon its adoption by the belligerents.

REPORTED CHECK TO THE ALLIES.

The *Times'* early article says the absence of news from France has facilitated the circulation to-day of a multitude of reports of a severe check to the French army, and the defeat of the King of Sardinia has also been asserted. It is certain, however, that to the close of business nothing had transpired to establish these statements; still they have had the effect of keeping the stock market in a state of excitement, especially as the prices from the Paris Bourse showed a decline of 1 per cent. The supply of money has not experienced any diminution. Some persons are disposed to anticipate further downward movement on the Bank of England rate, which has been reduced to 4 per cent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. D'Israeli's allusion to measures offensive of the gravest character which are to be brought forth, created a good deal of notice, being interpreted as showing that a Government long for the war armaments is now on foot.

According to the Opposition statement to both Houses of Parliament, seventeen millions pounds must be provided by the Government to bring the revenue up to the present rate of expenditure. The account will not probably be quite so bad, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to wish to prepare the public for the consideration of the heavy loss of revenue, ing that financial measures are in preparation of the gravest character.

THE MONTREAL CRISIS.—The London *Advertiser* says there will be a majority against the Ministers of from 5 to 18.

The London *Star* thinks there will be a division early in February.

The London *Times* explains the taciturnity on the Ministerial side. On Tuesday night it appears, that on the commencement of the debate there remained 17 members on the Ministerial side who had not yet been sworn, and who, therefore, could not vote. Mr. D'Israeli conceived the idea of pressing a division, while the liberals were short.

The Channel fleet will anchor at Spithead on the 24th, and will consist of 30 pennants, including 10 sail of the line.

In consequence of the successful laying of the Red Sea telegraph cable, the future telegraphic dispatches from India may be expected to be transmitted in about 7 days.

PRUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The subscription at Berlin for the loan of 4,500,000 rouble, is likely to be soon filled.

A dispatch from Darmstadt says that, at the opening of the Chambers the Presidents of both Chambers of the Legislature declared in favor of war against Louis Napoleon.

RUSSIA.

An important circular from Prince Gorchakoff to the envoys of Russia at the courts of Germany declares that if Germany goes to the aid of Austria, the political equilibrium resulting from the treaties by which the German Confederation is constituted will be destroyed.

NAPLES.

France has appointed an embassador to Naples, and the Neapolitan Ministry has been modified. An official declaration of neutrality has been made, and a levy of 9,500 men for the Navy ordered.

MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.

Kossuth was leaving England for Italy on the 7th inst. He had had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon in London. Some three hundred Hungarians who had returned from America were to follow him to Italy.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company held yesterday, a new board of eight members were appointed, with authority to add four to their number, and to early carry into effect the agreement with the Government, had, the issue of new £5 shares to the extent of £500,000, was sanctioned to enjoy preferential dividends of eight per cent.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, June 9th.—The *Daily News* city article of last evening says the funds this morning showed increased strength, and a fresh rise of ¼@¾ per cent. The cause of decline on the Paris Bourse occasioned a partial reaction, which was strengthened by the rumor that the Bank of France would reduce the rate of discount. The price closed nearly ¾ lower than yesterday.

LATEST FROM VIENNA BY THE KANGAROO.

The N. Y. *Herald* has received by the Kangaroo, from James Brooks, senior editor of the *Express*, who left Paris on Tuesday night; the Paris *Patrie* of the evening of the 7th, which gives the very latest news from Paris and the seat of war. Mr. B. says that notwithstanding the tone and tenor of the Austrian articles in the official *Gazette*, founded upon the dispatches from Vienna, the evidence is that the French won a great and brilliant victory at Magenta, the principal result of which was the abandonment of Milan by the Austrians and a general retreat along the whole line.

The loss of the French he however adds is probably a great deal larger than the Emperor's telegram admit. So satisfied were the French of the splendid character of their victory that were not only illuminated, but that cannon were firing from all the forts and military positions in and around Paris, and on the 7th at noon Notre Dame was filled with people, to hear the great officers of the Empire, and of the military under the lead of the Empress chaunting the Te Deum for the victory.

The Empress and the Princess Clotilde were received in the streets on their way with the liveliest demonstrations of enthusiasm. The body of Gen. Espinasse, killed at Magenta, has been embalmed, to be taken home to France. The Empress herself caused the death of Gen. Clerc to be announced to his wifeas having died gloriously.

Havre, on the 7th and on the night of the 7th was in a high state of excitement and glee over the victory; flags adorned all public places and many of the private houses.

The ladies of Rouen, under the direction of the Empress, were all engaging in making lint for the wounded of the French and Austrian armies, now prisoners. The wife of the Minister of War had started the movement, which was becoming fashionable and general. This kind of medical aid for lint shows what havoc war is making in the army. It was on Sunday that the dispatch from the Emperor reached the Empress at the Tuileries, and the dispatch to be telegraphed to the Prefects throughout all France, so that on Sunday evening and night the rejoicing was general in the Empire. The Empress herself on Sunday night rode through some of the principal streets where the crowds thronged her carriage, and every shout to the wheels crying out on the loudest tones "Long live the Emperor. The Empress and Prince Napoleon were not forgotten.

General Canrobert is not dead nor mortally wounded.

Letter From Sonora and Arizona.

St. LOUIS, June 21.—*The Democrat* publishes letter news from Sonora and Arizona. Great fear had prevailed along the western slope of the Santa Rita Mountains, extending sometimes to the tallest mountains.

Governor Pesqueira has confiscated the vast estates of Don Manuel Gandara, in Sonora. They are to be sold to replenish the Treasury.

More Stonishment from Pike's Peak.

LEAVEN WORTH, June 21.—The Overland Express has arrived here, eight days from Denver City, bringing a large mail and $2,000 in dust.

The previous extraordinary reports of discoveries at Gregory's, Jackson's and other mining camps are fully confirmed.

Horace Greeley had arrived out in less than seven days. He had visited Gregory's diggings, and signed a public communication endorsing the richness of the claims.

Thousands are pouring into the new placers. Forty sluices would soon be in operation at Gregory's.

The results of the operations of 18 companies given in Greeley's letter, show that the largest day's yield has been $570.

A company from South Bend, Ind., had taken out 2,000 pounds weights with a sluice in three weeks.

Gregory's two claims had sold for $21,000. Other claims were in a similar vein.

Returned emigrants are departing to-day from Leavenworth, bound to go through at all hazards. The excitement was becoming intense.

Messrs. Jones & Russell contemplate enlarging their facilities in view of an increased demand for transportation.

Emigrants are charged not to start without four or six months' supplies, as there is no sets in the mountains in October, and adequate provision should be made by persons leaving this season for wintering in the mining region, and thus prevent a recurrence of suffering and privations.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Passports for persons visiting Europe are now issued at the rate of 30 per day. It may not be generally known that the Secretary of State is authorized to issue passports, because passports are to be granted, issued and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe; and in all cases, to citizens of the United States, the taking of passports without authority is a penal offence.

The President has declined to pardon Cyrus W. Plummer, now under sentence of death for the murder of Capt. Miller during the mutiny on board the ship *Jasper*. At the request of Plummer's spiritual advisers, the President today granted a respite until the 8th of July.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, June 21—Quimbo Appo the Chinaman sentenced to be hung for murder, has been reprieved for four months, on the intercession of many leading merchants and citizens.

An attempt was made last evening by a party of men on the Seventh Avenue, to lasso a man named Wm. Jordan, who committed an infamous outrage upon a little girl 8 years old. The gallows was erected and the rope prepared, when the police interfered just in time to save his life. He is now in custody under the protection of the police. The excitement against him is intense.

From New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., June 21.—A bill has been read twice in the Legislature to abolish the Court of Common Pleas, to transfer the business to Supreme Court and to increase the number of Jusiices to six. The bill is to remodel the entire judiciary of the State.

Steamer Burnt.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The steamer Morning Star, which has been laid up several weeks at Bessill's Point four miles above this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $34,000. Insured for $12,000.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR

MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

C. W. Brown's Patent Portable

Flouring and Grist Mills.

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DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS.

Smut Mills and Separators.

Separators for Warehouses,

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Iron Buckets, Pulleys, Proof Rods, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

The subscribers having taken the agency for the sale of the above Engines, Boilers, &c., are prepared to furnish them at

GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship, material, safety, duty, very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, boxed, delivered on board the cars at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Erie, Cleveland, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Oswego, Rochester, Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse and Oswego Canal Depot, Watertown, Ogdensburgh, Lake Ontario and Watertown and Rome Railroad:

3	one power,	$500	30 horse power,	$1,750
4	"	625	35 "	1,900
5	"	750	40 "	2,050
10	"	1,000	50 "	2,500
12	"	1,200	60 "	3,000
15	"	1,400	70 "	3,500

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve

For Flour Mills. We confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

Over the usual class of Rollers in use in the West. We shall keep a sufficient number of them in our workshop that orders may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Our facilities for manufacturing Engines, Boilers, &c., to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER-WHEELS, GEARING, &c.

At very Low Figures.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

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Buffalo Mill Furnishing Establishment.

French Burr Millstones.

EXTRA AND DOUBLE EXTRA HEAVY BOULTING CLOTH.

Noye's Improved centrifugal Reeling.

Flouring and Grist Mills.

Noye's Improved Patent Flour Packer.

Noye's Improved Pressure Mills, Plantation Corn Mills, Improved Geared Corn and Cob Mills.

Noye's Improved Iron Bolting Reels, Bran Dusters, Mill Stones and Irons, Smut Machines, Portable Mills, Mill Pressure Regulator and Relief Valves, improved Portable Engines.

Noye's Improved and Small Flour Packer, warranted equal to Fairbank's.

Leathers and Lacings for Belting and Packing.

Improved Smutt Machines and Separators of latest patterns, Corn and Cob Mills, Screw Elevators, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Couplings, Gearing and Mill Picks.

Lighters and Conveyors, Conveyor Flights and Cups.

LAMPRIMIER'S SPOKE PLANING MACHINES.

Chicago Sugar-Cane Mills and Horse Powers Grocers Sugar Mills.

NOVA SCOTIA STUCCO PLASTER

—AND—

AKRON WATER LIME

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Vermin Destroyer,

THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD.

Sure to Exterminate

Bats, Mice, Cockroaches, Bugs, Ants, Mosquitoes Fleas, Moths Moles, Grain Worms, and Garden Insects, etc.

80,000 BOXES SOLD IN ONE MONTH.

These celebrated remedies have been extensively used for twenty-five years in all parts of Europe, and their wonderful power have been proved by the courts of Europe, France, England, Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Belgium, Hanover, Brunswick, Russia, Switzerland, and have received and approved by the most distinguished medical faculties of Europe.

Their destructiveness to all kinds of vermin and insects has been established beyond question by the testimony of numerous public institutions, planters, proprietors of hotels, steamboats, manufactories, and by nations distinguished private citizens.

Numerous testimonials and certificates of the efficacy of these remedies can be seen at the depot.

For sale wholesale and retail, by the Inventor and Proprietor,

JOSEPH MAYER, Practical Chemist,

333 Broadway, cor. Howard street, New York.

General Agents for the United States and Canadas, FREDERICK A. PHILLIPS & CO., Druggists, 417 Broadway, and No. 10, Astor House, New York.

For sale in this city, wholesale and retail, by ROCKEL, PHILLIPS & CO., 84 South Water street, and D. F. FULLER & CO., 84 Lake street. 3m30 d&w 6m

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Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY

TUESDAY EVENING, June 21.

The money market is still dull with the chronic stringency of exchange. Rates are firm, at 2¼ premium, with no immediate prospect of a change for the better. Happy they who have no eastern notes to pay.

Quotations for gold are the same as those for exchange. The banks accommodate their customers freely at the legal rates, viz., ¼ per cent.

No change in the street rates, and very little paper is changing hands on any terms.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 21, 1859.

WEEKLY REVIEW—THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The weather during the greater portion of the past week has been too cold and chilly for June; but during the past two days there has been an improvement. From all parts of the State, the reports with regard to spring grain is encouraging. Wheat looks well; and so do oats and barley. The rye crop in the Southern part of the State is reported as thin and poor. In some parts of Southern Illinois the winter wheat is being harvested; and we may expect flour in the city made from new Illinois wheat in a few days. To-day we learn that four carloads of new wheat were received by the Illinois Central Railroad, to be sent to a miller in Albany. The corn crop looks quite promising, and we hear of no material damage being done by the recent frosts. The Ohio farmers have lived through the panic raised by the frost in that State; and while it is conceded that wheat is nearly destroyed in some sections, the large breadth sown throughout the State will cover the deficiency caused thereby.

The following tables show the imports and exports of leading articles of commerce by Lake, Canal, and Eastern and Western Railways during the past week, since January 1st, and up to the same date last year:

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending June 18.	Week ending June 11.	Since Jan. 1, 1859.	Since Jan. 1, 1858.
Flour, bbls	13,164	12,262	308,482	307,945
Wheat, bu	51,846	107,707	1,363,179	4,014,605
Corn, bu	307,511	264,775	2,307,331	1,961,601
Oats, bu	72,979	90,000	815,479	904,000
Barley, bu	870	2,000	85,216	93,000
Rye, bu	2,000		2,000	2,000
Grass Seed, lbs	5,410	5,110	112,730	155,703
Provisions, lbs	1,773	4,700	1,267,180	792,400
Potatoes, bu	2,275	4,700	107,181	90,915
Stone, lbs	20,000		20,000	
Lime, bbls	200		10,765	273,177
Wool, bales			1,000	
Hides, No	1,407	263	10,750	
Cattle, No		261,700	3,111,150	
Hogs, No		70,000	1,251,230	
Sheep, No			2,000	13,347
Fish, bbls & lbs	134,455	250	4,364,210	
Coal, tons		270	2,000	2,000
Sugar, bbls		225	3,300	4,000
Sugar, hhds		725	5,300	7,000
Molasses, bbls		12	1,000	1,000
Coffee, bs		12,000	351,000	
Dried Fruit, bbls	162		1,440	
Dried Fruit, lbs	1,000		1,000	
Alcohol, bbls	50		1,440	
Lead, lbs	540,331	427,000	5,051,331	
Wool, lbs	14,130	18,014	45,050	
Salt, bbls	1,200	1,000	5,400	6,000
Salt, lbs	40,000	30,000	120,000	
Hides, lbs	143,305	267,712	1,997,202	2,337,556
Tobacco, lbs	1,000		1,000	2,000
Tobacco, Manufactured, lbs			26,362	29,704
Tobacco, Stems, lbs	1,403	7267	26,403	29,704
Cattle, No	1,403	1,145	17,713	2,010
Sheep, No	1,403	1,145	17,713	2,010
Hogs, No	1,403	1,145	17,713	2,010
Lumber, feet	18,000	1,000	1,000	224
Shingles, No	18,436,000	2,013,000	18,596,000	13,345,000
Lath, No	2,000	1,000,000	20,000,000	17,000,000
Pickets, No	1,000		1,000	
Posts, No	1,000		1,000	
Wood, cords	1,415,167	540,000	13,547,833	
Coal, bbls	1,415,167	540,000	13,547,833	
Coal, lbs	934,750	317,000	3,391,241	
Coal, tons	934,750	317,000	3,391,241	
Lumber, ft	4,935,000	4,451,000	103,606,730	92,622,550
Shingles, No	1,901,102	1,901,102	19,948,795	15,000,000
Lath, No	1,901,102	1,901,102	19,948,795	15,000,000
Timber, ft	14,393	14,393	217,044	
Pickets, No	14,393	14,393	217,044	
Posts, No		1,770	693,173	
Wood, cords	5,000		693,173	
Wood, cds			2,000	
Coal, bbls	1,415,167	540,000	13,547,833	
Coal, lbs	1,415,167	540,000	13,547,833	
Coal, tons	934,750	317,000	3,391,241	
Lumber, ft	4,935,000	4,451,000	103,606,730	92,622,550
Shingles, No	1,901,102	1,901,102	19,948,795	15,000,000
Lath, No	1,901,102	1,901,102	19,948,795	15,000,000
Timber, ft	14,393	14,393	217,044	
Pickets, No	14,393	14,393	217,044	
Posts, No		1,770	693,173	
Wood, cds	5,000		693,173	
Wood, cds			2,000	
Coal, bbls	1,415,167	540,000	13,547,833	
Coal, lbs	1,415,167	540,000	13,547,833	
Coal, tons	934,750	317,000	3,391,241	
Sheep, No			2,000	

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—ACROSS DOCKS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
By Canal	4,035	3,824				
By R. R. W. R.	2,000	1,000				
By R. I. R. R.	900	350				
By C. & R. I. R.	1,000					
By C. & A. R. R.	1,000					
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	1,000					
By C. & A. R. R.	100	540				
By Lake						
Total	1,039	15,631	25,722	1,170	87	139

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JUNE 18.

To Buffalo	63,0	972	5000			
To Other Ports		1,000				
Total	4305	994	5000			

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.

Lumber, feet	595,000	Flour, bbls	27,945
Shingles, No	15,000	Wheat, bu	57,000
Timber, ft	12,0 0	Mill Stuffs, lbs	16,000
Posts, No	1,000	Corn, bu	1,000
Pickets, No	1,000	Barley, bu	224
Coal, tons	1,000	Rye, bu	1,000
R. R. Ties, No	1000	Grass Seed, lbs	20,0
Wood, cds	1000	Hides, No	1,000

SHIPMENTS.

Lumber, feet	595,000	Flour, bbls	27,945
Shingles, No	15,000	Wheat, bu	57,000
Timber, ft	12,0 0	Mill Stuffs, lbs	16,000
Posts, No	1,000	Corn, bu	1,000
Pickets, No	1,000	Barley, bu	224
Coal, tons	1,000	Rye, bu	1,000
R. R. Ties, No	1000	Grass Seed, lbs	20,0
Wood, cds	1000	Hides, No	1,000

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.

Flour, bbls	370	Lumber, feet	595,000
Wheat, bu	5,765	Shingles, No	463,000
Corn, bu	34,000	Timber, ft	60,000
Oats, bu	1,000	Posts, No	1,000
Lard, bbls	200	Pickets, No	1,000
Hams, lbs	12,000	Coal, tons	1,000
Hemp, bs	54,921	Miles, No	54,413
Tobacco, lbs	1,000		

SHIPMENTS.

Flour, bbls	370	Lumber, feet	595,000
Wheat, bu	5,765	Shingles, No	463,000
Corn, bu	34,000	Timber, ft	60,000
Oats, bu	1,000	Posts, No	1,000
Lard, bbls	200	Pickets, No	1,000
Hams, lbs	12,000	Coal, tons	1,000
Hemp, bs	54,921	Miles, No	54,413
Tobacco, lbs	1,000		

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES FROM CHICAGO

	Week ending June 18.	Previous Since Jan. 1, Week.	Since Jan. 1, 1858.
Flour, bbls	17,914	15,720	144,974
Wheat, bu	121,419	106,292	766,351
Corn, bu	1,000	1,000	1,000
Oats, bu	23,171	27,000	180,019
Rye, bu			2,000
Barley, bu	6,000	6,071	42,139
Grass Seed, lbs	2,000	2,000	60,000
Provisions, lbs	1,100	3,033	1,108,772
Hay, tons	1,000	1,000	1,000
Corn Meal, lbs	11,200	29,340	251,060
Hides, No	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pork, bbls	297	1,500	70,021
Pork, lbs	126,000	126,000	10,000
Lard, bbls	173,010	169,300	4,987,695
Tallow, lbs	15,000	15,000	1,000
Grease, lbs		1,000	20,459
Horses, No	9	16	1,000
Live Hogs, No			60,000
Live Cattle, No	600	1,400	61,150
Dressed Hogs, No	1,000	2,000	1,000
Cattle, No	600	1,400	61,150
Sheep, No	1,000	2,000	1,000
Furniture, lbs	2,000	2,000	1,000
Leather, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wool, bales	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lead, lbs	934,750	317,000	3,391,241
Lumber, ft	4,935,000	4,451,000	103,606,730
Lumber, ft	4,935,000	4,451,000	103,606,730
Shingles, No	1,901,102	1,901,102	19,948,795
Lath, No	1,901,102	1,901,102	19,948,795
Timber, ft	14,393	14,393	217,044
Pickets, No	14,393	14,393	217,044
Posts, No		1,770	693,173
Wood, cds	5,000		693,173
Wood, cds			2,000
Coal, bbls	1,415,167	540,000	13,547,833
Coal, lbs	1,415,167	540,000	13,547,833
Coal, tons	934,750	317,000	3,391,241
Sheep, No			2,000

Flour, bbls	17,914	15,720	144,974	177,259		
Wheat, bu	121,419	106,292	766,351	4,778,916		
Corn, bu	1,000	1,000	1,000